

Análisis Comparado de las políticas de innovación tecnológica entre Chile y Venezuela (1999-2009)

Luisa Benavides de Finol ¹

¹ Doctorando Universidad Politécnica de Madrid/ Universidad del Zulia. Barquisimeto, Estado Lara. Venezuela.
luisa.benavides@gmail.com

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1. Introducción

The work then presents a qualitative investigation in which attempts to understand the behavior of some Latin American governments in relation to the issue of technological innovation and development strategy. This is in addition to the proposal as modern technology to promote development. According to theorists of the successful experience of developed countries could be replicated. It started from the premise that the technical processes which humanity is viewed from the origin of man himself and relate to the accumulation of human knowledge that they intend to solve a problem or doing something tangible or intangible, whereas emerging technology of modern discourse, as a contribution of European expansion, and its use has a background of capitalist development.

The Study Commission for the Development of Latin America (ECLA) offers reflections that help to seek solutions to the problem of underdevelopment. One suggestion that emerges is the substitution of imports, inward development (endogenous) and using technological innovation to support the development effort. This work will include an analysis of technological innovation policies emanating from governments across the nation plans and political speeches, or patterns that have been called development models, to see what kind of policies arise, if they are opening or statist in nature, these concepts are defined in the course of work.

The research has been structured from the proposals of the hypothetical deductive model in which the objectives override the assumptions and aims to confirm or verify in fact a particular social phenomenon. Similarly, design is a non-experimental descriptive and analytical.

Objetivo General

Analyze and compare the design of technological innovation and development strategy in the governments of Chile and Venezuela in the period 1999-2009 to determine whether the guidelines statist or openings have consistently been linked to a particular development model.

Específicos

1. Identify technology policies contained in development plans for the governments of Chile and Venezuela during the period studied.
2. Analyze the broad direction of technological innovation strategies pursued by governments of Chile and Venezuela in the process of promoting their development.
3. Compare the conceptualizations of policies and strategies on technological innovation undertaken by the governments of Chile and Venezuela to promote their development.
4. Determine the similarities and differences that exhibit policies and strategies implemented by the governments of Chile and Venezuela in the orientations and openings associated with statist development models made for its promotion.

3.- Bases teóricas

3-1 La Tecnología y el Discurso Moderno

Today, to discuss technology in the setting of a modern discourse, it follows that has its own life cycle and this cycle determines the strategic use that may be assigned within the company, but also one that is assigned from instances most crucial and important as are the plans of the Frame in different development models.

Upon the birth of a technology only available to a group of companies (usually the most innovative in the industry, the most knowledgeable and creative businesses in technology) and is used to mark distances on the other competitors. This means that competitiveness is related to it, therefore the process is individual and unconnected to the policies that emerge from the State (Benavides, op.cit)

After a while, depending on factors such as patents, licenses, trade secrets, kind of innovation, industry, etc., Technology becomes available to all companies and lost their competitive strength and strategic. Usually the company that owns a key technology was developed internally (all or a part thereof) or acquired from a third party who is not part of their market. However, the most important element is that in order to have a key technology, the company must develop an organizational culture that encourages and supports creativity in all areas of the company and it is often necessary to have a research department and Development of technology well established, well-supported management.

One of the most common mistakes companies make in underdeveloped countries is the excessive investment in core technologies on the grounds that if that is the technology that has served them in the past, also will serve in the present and future. After several years these companies find themselves with a large inventory of old technologies and no key technology that enables them to survive against competition from foreign products and industries. Mastery of technology is a slow and arduous process and the acquisition of technology and its implementation requires, in many cases years of work. (Betancourt, 2000)

But from the perspective of the state, most important thing about this process is that to be strong and lead to the expected results should be linked structurally to a vision of the country in a development model that can finally address the problem efficiently.

The state should formulate policies to be feasible technological approaches garnered support at all stages of the process leading to efficient corporate commitment in building a more just society. Benavides (op.cit)
 Link and coordinate all actions with the plans and political discourse is a pending task in poor countries. Strengthen social capital, human capital and in that sense to build consistency between what you want and what you do.

3.2 Aportes de la CEPAL.

To neutralize the asymmetry between the countries of Latin America and the North, there is the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) whose purpose, among others, was to develop methodologies for policy planning scientific and technological development under the general and local.

In view of this, there were four overall strategies for the technological development of Latin American countries including:

1. Generate an international science policy based on the supply of knowledge together with the policy of allocating resources to strengthen basic research and quality.
2. Create a systemic innovation policy based on encouraging the innovation of small, medium and large companies and independent entrepreneurs and sustained social and economic policies established by the State.
3. Develop a policy for the information society. The information and communication technologies for their importance in today's globalizing development of science, education, economy and social programs conducive to the progress of nations.
4. Create a policy aimed at strengthening capacity in science and technology, focusing on local knowledge production and validation of overall levels and adapted to environmental sustainability. (Albornoz, 1998)

To consolidate these strategies, esenario then enters the United Nations Organization (UNESCO), the body responsible for promoting economic and social development of member countries. Their activities are concentrated in the field of economic research, science and culture

.4 .-Materiales y Métodos/ Metodología

The research is part of the case studies, characteristic of a hypothetical deductive methodology (positivist) which seeks to describe and analyze the behavior of variables in a given context.

First of all required develop a theoretical perspective for research that actually assist the systemization and understanding of the findings, which led to review the current status of studies on the matter and therefore generate a proper scheme in which analytically decompose the study variables.

The study variable "Policies of technological innovation" is defined as a set of actions and strategies with a particular socio-political orientation in order to facilitate the development process.

The socio-political orientation lies within a continuum where at one end are represented cutting policies of openness means that it privileges the private sector action to minimize the role of the state. And on the other are located statist orientation defined as those

that assign greater weight to the State development effort. The variables were analyzed through the political, economic, social, and institutional shares represent followed by the government in the area of technological innovation. Note the behavior of the variables in Venezuela during the period between 1999 and 2009 with the staying power of Hugo Chávez. For Chile the presidential period studied were two, one corresponding to President Ricardo Lagos and the other on Mrs. Michelle Bachelet

The lifting of the information was analyzed political speeches, the Plans of the Nation and the Law on Science and Technology, The outlines of the plan for economic and social development of the nation 2007-2013 and by conducting interviews with keys, guided by a guide. This allowed to receive information from experts without inducing the response leading to reliable information.

5. Resultados.

The results are presented below are partial, and therefore considering the above it takes stock of the most relevant ideas and efficiently linking the study variables in order to submit at this time only the last ten years so synthesized

Venezuela.

What you see with the naked eye as a result is summarized in this quote that mentioned below: "In short, this is a policy that, despite the renewed language of the documents that support has changed little and do not tally with what is intended through the Great Shift, not only because it is disproportionate to the transformation requires our production, but because it appeals to ideas and approaches that have little to do with the operating modes of the market economy can be constructed. (Avalos 2007). The official political discourse that includes the formation of 99 describes a democratic, decentralized initiative and respect for private property and market economy but the government discourse posits the XXI century socialism and makes decrees that contradict these principles.

Chile

On the other hand what can be displayed as a result in Chile could be synthesized in the following statements that are worked into the text of the research.

The Chilean government has had joint policies for technological innovation with the major institutional innovations developed economic planning, technology transfer and management of high impact to the country. This has enabled them to develop the technological innovation system while it becomes more competitive.

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